

A new local authority formed on January 1, 2016 from the merger of 3 regions: Aquitaine, Limousin and Poitou-Charentes.

an area of **84,100 km²** with **12 départements**, **4,404 communes** (including 2 with over 100,000 inhabitants and 2,292 with fewer than 500 inhabitants)

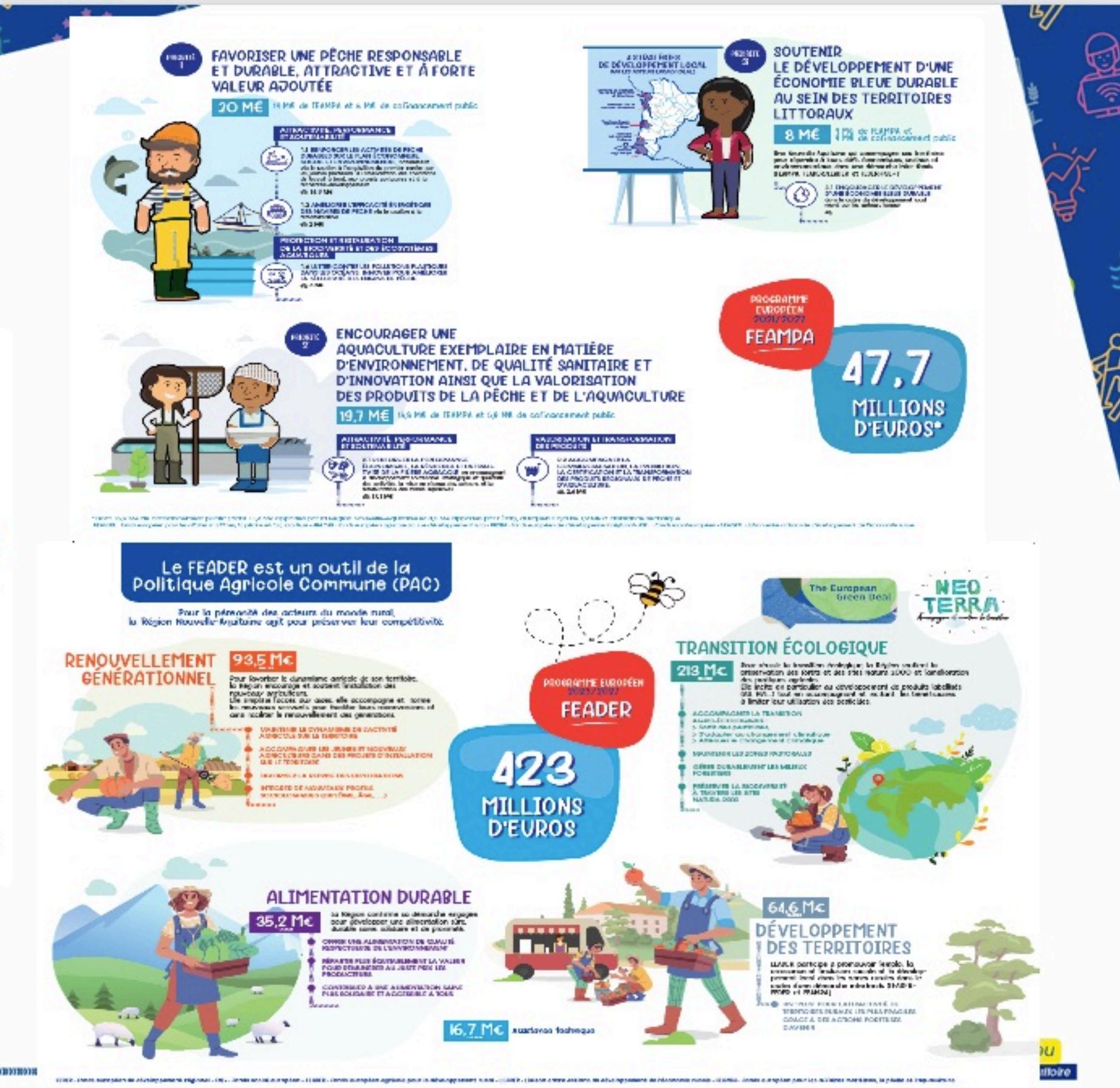
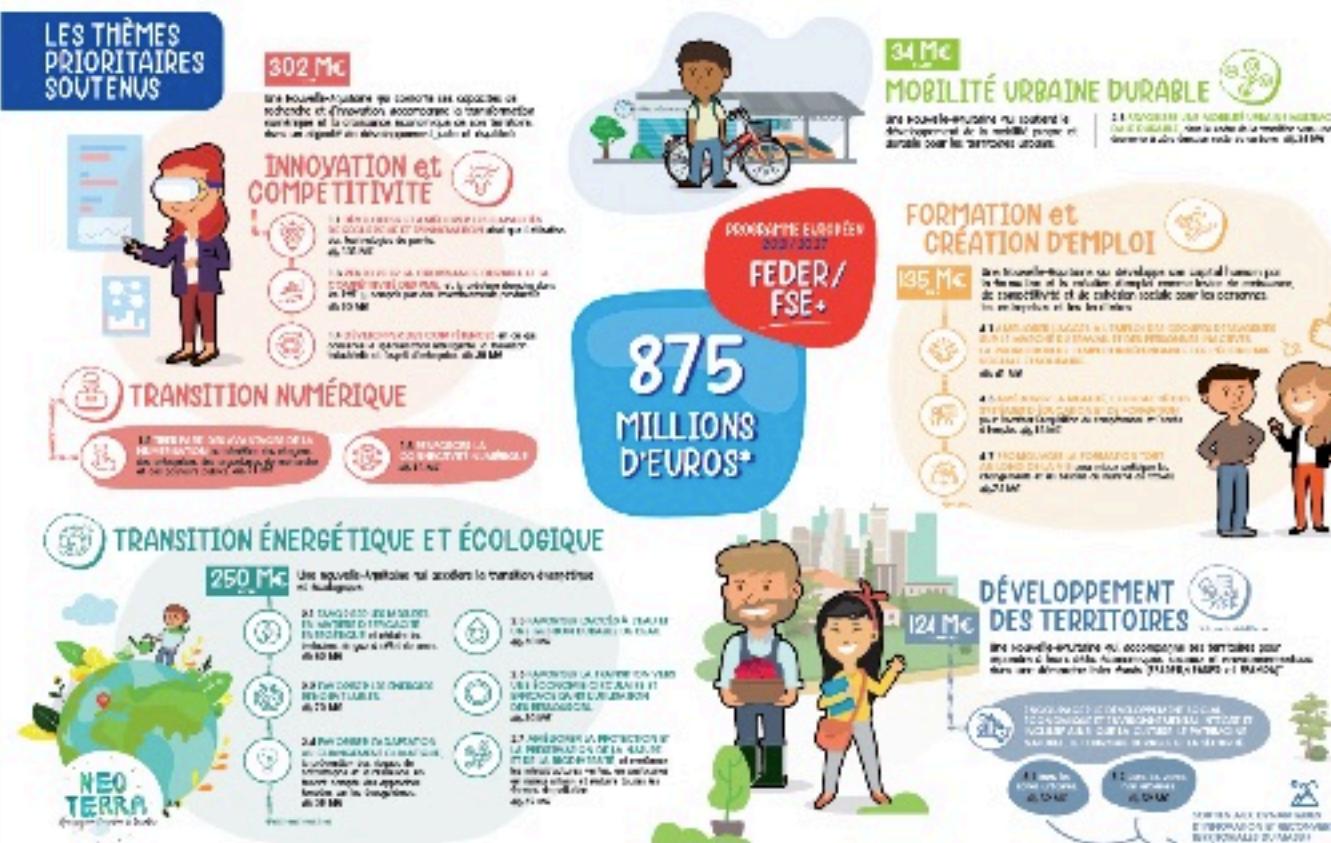
France's largest region and 3rd most populous, with 6 million inhabitants

Among its many resources, the region shines through its **industrial complementarities** (aeronautics, lasers, leather and luxury goods, eco-industries, agri-food, healthcare...), but also its **1,000 km of coastline** (including lakes and ponds), its extensive **cultural heritage**, its many UNESCO World Heritage sites and its remarkable natural sites.





Management of 1,345 billion euros in European funds





Territorial Component of European Funds 2021-2027
Almost €193 million (ERDF- FEADER- FEAMPA)

Eligibility of all regional territories (54) on the basis of territory contract perimeters following a call for applications (AAC).



OS ERDF mobilized :
OS 5.1 and 5.2



124,36 M €
17.5% of the ERDF



OS5 - the foundation of strategies: attractiveness of territories, reconversion linked to transitions

EAFRD - LEADER

(except Bordeaux Métropole)

64,60 M €



LEADER 1 + for the most fragile rural areas



FEAMPA - Sustainable blue economy

4 M €



*Sustainable blue economy:
taking specific coastal features into account*

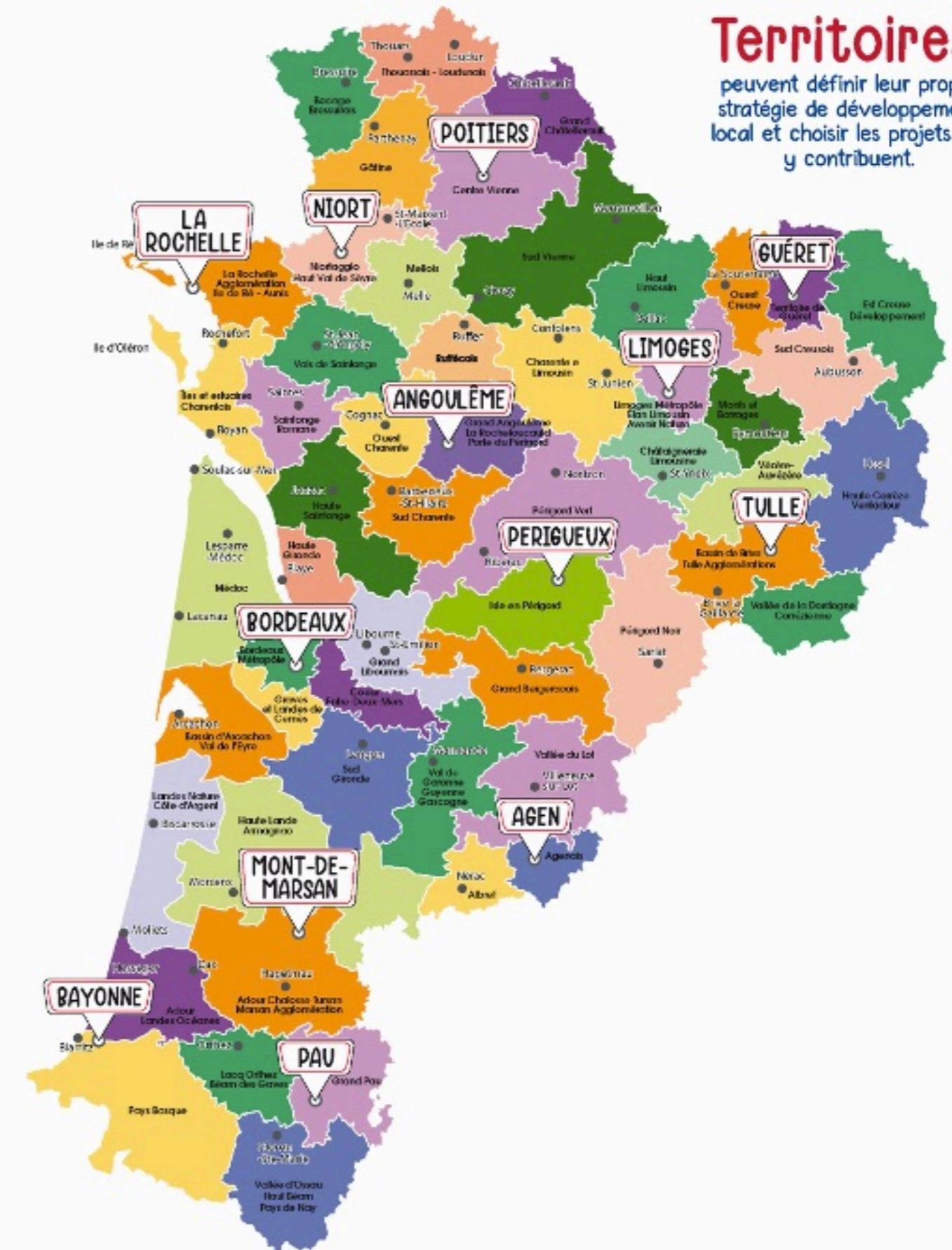
Tasks assigned to territories :

Coordination of strategies and selection of operations

6 M €

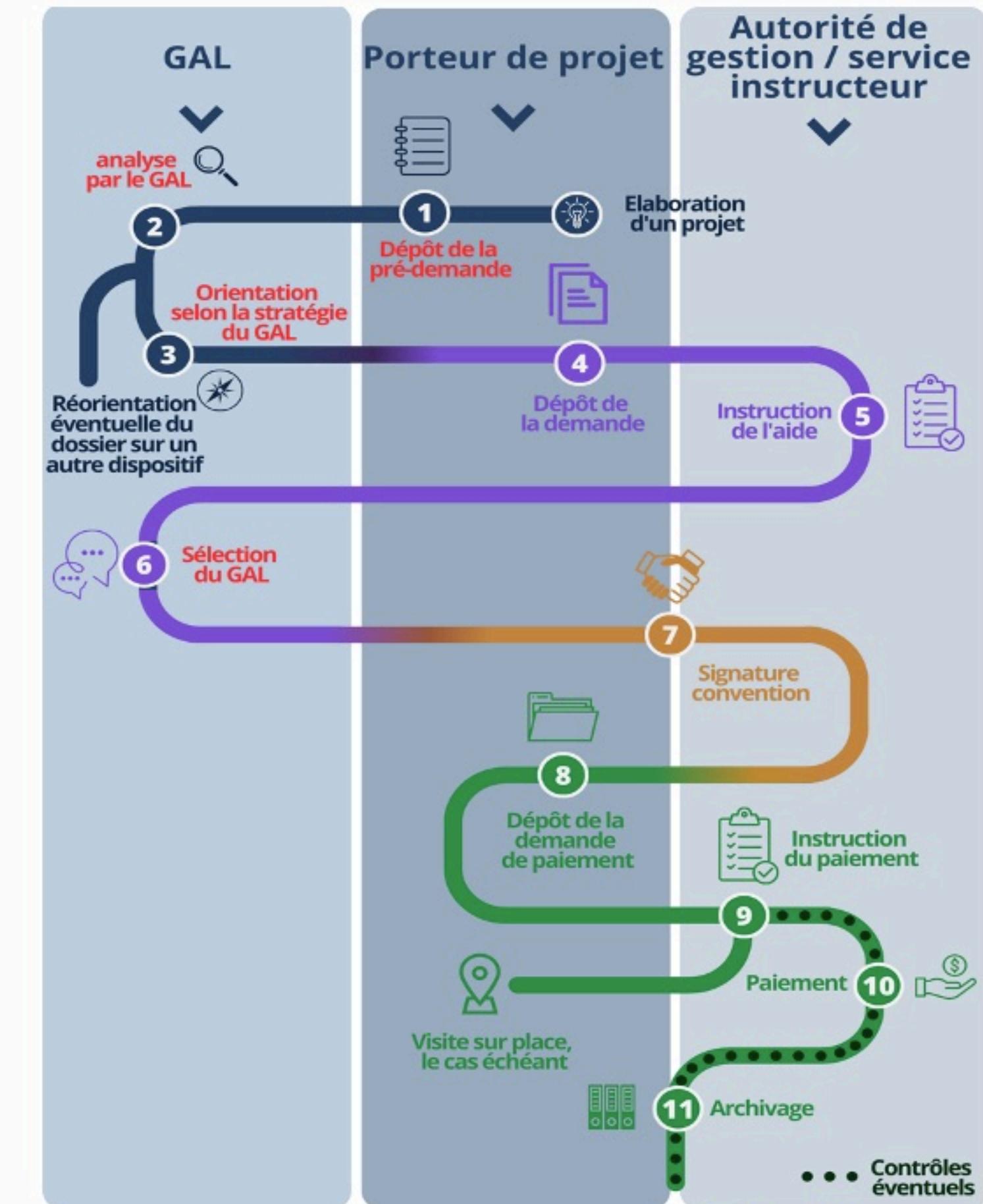
Territoires

peuvent définir leur propre stratégie de développement local et choisir les projets qui y contribuent.



- A single framework: DLAL
- **Unique strategies and action plans** for each territory, addressing urban, rural and coastal issues
- A **single Local Action Group** for the 3 funds (with a specific selection committee for FEAMPA)
- A **single call for projects** to select integrated local strategies
- An envelope defined for each territory for each fund (integrating Sustainable Urban Development)

- A single management circuit for projects (except FEAMPA)
- A single, paperless application management tool
- No Lead Fund
- Joint preparatory support for the 3 funds under the 14-20 program
- Territorial engineering common to all 3 funds is only supported under LEADER.
- A set of monitoring and evaluation indicators common to both OS5 and LEADER, supplemented by LAGs if they so wish.



Advantages :

- More resources for integrated local strategies
- 1 single, clear framework for project developers and local governance
- Coordination/optimization of different resources
- Strengthening the local level and adapting to local needs

Complexities :

- Working with partners to define the scope of the multi-fund framework
- Articulation of local strategies with other program axes: linked to the dividing lines between axes or measures, or the structuring of programs (e.g. urban mobility, urban-rural disconnection in the architecture of OS5, etc.).
- Different regulatory and administrative frameworks for EU funds (state aid, aid calculation methods, 2 different regulations, etc.)
- A different national framework for each Fund: differences in the practices of paying agencies, in the hierarchy or feedback from controls, etc.
- Ensure achievement of program results with 54 intermediary contacts

